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What is your quiz rating on home demonstration work?

■ "Home demonstration work? Never heard of it! What is it, anyway?"

How many times has that question been fired at you on a train or bus or any other place where you might happen to barge into the uninitiated?

And how many times has it left you floundering around for a few well-chosen sentences sure to transform that blank look into one of inquiring interest?

Maybe it has never happened—to YOU. Chances are it will. And *National Home Demonstration Week, May 4 to 11*, is just the time it's most likely to happen.

Get ready for that occasion by reading and making a few mental notes of a brand new list of home demonstration objectives. The list was put together by a National Committee of State Home Demonstration Leaders representing all sections of the country. Home demonstration members of the field coordination staff and Division Chief H. W. Hochbaum of the Federal office worked with the committee.

You'll find the objectives in the final report of the committee issued in February of this year under the title: "What's Ahead in Home Demonstration Work?"

Just in case you haven't yet laid your eyes on the report, we've lifted the list of objectives for your benefit.

In line with the motto for National Home Demonstration Week—*Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World*, the first objective has to do with family living. It is stated thus: "To assist families with problems of family relationships; the physical, mental, and emotional growth and well-being of children; the development and ad-

justments of youth; and the role of the family in community life."

Two objectives deal specifically with health. They are:

"To improve the nutritional and health status of people through planned home food production, conservation, and use, based upon dietary needs," and

"To promote good health practices in the family and community, to encourage people to study local needs for health facilities and to develop ways of obtaining them."

The basic need of shelter or housing as it relates to health and happiness is described thus: "To assist families to improve the home and its furnishing that these may contribute the maximum to the comfort, health, and satisfaction of family living."

The elimination of drudgery and backaches, an important factor in physical well-being, also receives attention. This objective reads: "To improve living through better household facilities, rural electrification, labor-saving equipment, and methods of work that conserve the time and effort of family members."

The goal of all home demonstration activities having to do with sewing, the selection and care of fabrics, pattern alteration, repairs, make-overs, and whatnot, is expressed in this objective: "To assist families—youth and adults—to be appropriately and attractively clothed at moderate cost."

Helping people to discover and develop their individual abilities and talents is twice mentioned in the list of objectives. The first has to do with creative abilities, the other with administrative or leadership qualities. The two are stated as follows:

"To develop the creative ability of people through recreation; handicrafts; home grounds improvement; and other individual, family, and group activities that will add to the satisfaction of rural life in the home and community.

"To develop leadership abilities among adults and youth."

Civic responsibility as it pertains to the local and the larger world community is stressed also in two objectives. The first reads: "To help people to be aware of the part they can play in making their community a wholesome and attractive place in which to live, with adequate facilities for education, recreation, social and spiritual development." The other is stated thus: "To develop an understanding of and participation in local, State, National, and international affairs."

Civic pride—or rather a recognition

(Continued on page 63)

Accent on tomorrow!

That's the viewpoint rural homemakers and extension workers will urge the Nation to share with them for at least one week this spring when they observe National Home Demonstration Week, May 4 to 11. As in 1946, slogan for the week will again be *Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World*.

To interest more homemakers in the opportunities provided by home demonstration work, observance activities will feature progress made in rural family and community living since the program was initiated. Inroads on household drudgery and improvements in community facilities resulting from the program will be displayed or otherwise emphasized through special programs, teas, exhibits, tours, and the like. Observance will extend throughout the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Invest in the Nation's future with a broad garden program

H. W. HOCHBAUM

Vice Chairman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Committee on Gardening and Chief, Field Coordination Division, Cooperative Extension Service

■ There is a great need for developing a much greater appreciation of the part gardening—horticulture in general—can play in improving our surroundings, in enriching life. We are old enough as a nation to have more of such appreciation. Then we would be less tolerant of some of the abuses inflicted upon our people—of the despoliation, man-made ugliness, the evil surroundings in which so many of our people are forced to live; the cramped dwelling areas, the slums in our cities, and the cheerless and often ugly country villages and towns. For lack of this wider appreciation, because of poor planning, because of, shall we say, lack of foresight of some real estate developers, people so hungry for homes are driven to purchase dwellings placed so close together that they can almost shake hands with their neighbors through the bathroom windows. The lots are so small that you can almost mow the lawns, if lawns there are, with Mother's sewing basket scissors.

Last November we had, here in Washington, a great national conference on juvenile delinquency. The crowded, sordid, dirty, parkless, tree-

less city areas contribute much to making delinquents. One of our great midwestern cities alone is said to have 22 square miles of blighted areas. As never before our civic leaders see the tremendous need for planning and re-planning, with doing away with some of these situations, with building more parks, playgrounds, breathing spaces, and eliminating some of the breeding places of crime and ill health.

But it is not only the cities that are at fault. We are told that of the cases of juvenile crime coming before the Federal courts more come from the rural areas than the urban districts. Perhaps the many, many cheerless farmhouses and grounds, farmsteads without trees, shrubs, lawns, flowers, but with ugly ramshackle farm buildings and desolate barnyards may be somewhat responsible. Perhaps the country towns which too often present little of attractiveness, nothing of trees, greenery, or parks, nothing in the way of wholesome recreation are also contributing to delinquency. At best, many are so inexpressibly dreary in appearance that there seems little to

hold young people to home and community.

I do not think that I have overdrawn the picture. I think that in developing a long-time program we must go far beyond merely encouraging more gardening, more home-grounds improvement. These are essential, of course. But underneath are the much deeper problems of community and city improvement which attract and challenge all leaders interested in public welfare, who want to make this country a more beautiful and wholesome place in which to live.

Where shall we look for help? How shall we obtain more action? What forces may we harness?

Where Shall We Look for Help?

Our State universities and agricultural colleges should become more interested. They will if sufficient demand is made. The Extension Services did a remarkable job in organizing and helping with the victory garden movement. They issued countless circulars, held innumerable meetings, did a wonderful job in giving direction and instruction. Their interest in public problems is growing. Many of the State extension services employ specialists in ornamental horticulture who work with rural and some urban people through the county extension agents. The extension services in cooperation with county governments might well employ associate county extension agents trained in horticulture and civic planning to work with urban as well as rural people and help with home-grounds and community improvement. In some States the extension services are publishing excellent circulars on home and town improvement. Under their leadership, much more can be done in advancing a basic long-time program such as we have been discussing.

Mobilize Civic Organizations

Then the leadership, programs, and work of our horticultural associations, civic associations, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, business groups, and farm organizations need to unite and coordinate. If the horticultural associations, the Garden Institute, the new National Horticultural Council, the horticultural trade associations, the seed dealers, and



their trade journals would adopt such a program and make that number 1 in their activities, much, much progress can be made. Likewise, trade groups advertising in the interest of developing greater appreciation of home and town improvement would be a splendid help. Now there are just a few voices crying aloud in the wilderness. Concerted planning and action are sorely needed. We must harness the leadership above.

No doubt, we have 200,000 or 250,000 garden club members in this country. They are doing much in developing garden appreciation and knowledge. But now it is time to see the needs as we see them. They should lead in studying their respective communities and, with other civic-spirited citizens, come out with a plan to improve the town. They should make a survey of the town's needs for parks, trees, housing developments, recreation centers, churchyards, cemeteries, and school-grounds improvement, parking space, street development, civic centers, town approaches, and so on. Then they should obtain agreement on a long-time plan of improvement and further development. Then they will be ready to awake public consciousness to obtain public support, to gain public funds to carry out the plans. They can really lift the face of the town, make it attractive, healthful, and a desirable place to live in. They can make the old town over. And they can make the garden club over, make it a dynamic force in the community.

National Garden Conference

The National Garden Conference held in Washington, D. C., last December with representatives from the groups listed above, gave serious consideration to this problem and adopted unanimously a resolution which read in part:

"In the absence of any existing machinery to adequately implement any recommended procedure, be it therefore resolved, that the National Garden Conference petition the President of the United States that by presidential order a permanent advisory commission be created to secure the necessary leadership in a permanent staff for the effective furtherance of

progress in the planning and improvement of the home, its grounds, and its community."

There are many big jobs ahead in advancing a long-time program in gardening and civic improvement. But if we will join minds and hands with others interested, great advance-

ment will be made, I am sure. Never before in our history has so much been said and written. Never before have we had so many home gardeners—18 to 20 million of them. With their interest and help, we ought really to get somewhere with a broader program.

Kansas 4-H Clubs honor Senator Capper



■ The 4-H boys and girls of Kansas gave their good friend, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, a 4-H citation for his long years of faithful support for their work. Two winners of the Capper 4-H scholarship, Norma Jean Haley, of Wichita, Kans., and Merle Eyestone of Leavenworth, Kans., journeyed from their Kansas home to Washington to present the citation plaque in the Senator's office on the first floor of the Senate Office Building. J. Harold Johnson, State 4-H Club leader, accompanied the young folks. In the Senator's office to see the presentation were Congressman Clifford Hope, of Kansas; Director M. L. Wilson; Gertrude Warren, 4-H Club Organization; and Ray Turner, field agent in 4-H Club work for the Central States.

In appreciation of the work of the early friends of 4-H Clubs, 62 of these

citation plaques have been given to date by 4-H Clubs to their sponsors and supporters. The citation plaques are prized highly by all who have received them.

Shown in the picture from left to right are: Congressman Clifford Hope, Senator Capper, Norma Jean Haley, Merle Eyestone, and Director Wilson.

What To Do With Old Hats

■ Cheating the rag bag of old hats, furs, and leather articles is the mission of "Make-Overs from Leather, Fur, and Felt," Miscellaneous Publication 614, from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. This booklet tells, in text and pictures, how such articles can be made into house slippers, caps, gloves, bags, and other useful things. Free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Emphasis on youth

Mrs. Lillian Livesay, home demonstration agent in Amherst County, Va., puts much of her hope for the future in her work with young people in her county. Her enthusiastic account of what she is doing in this field, given at the quarterly conference of the Washington extension staff last January, proved so interesting to her listeners that she consented to set down the facts for readers of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.

■ We have given special attention to our work with older youth for some time. Back in 1934, the home demonstration clubs of the county at that time made a youth survey with the advice and help of the agents. We found out that 1,385 girls and boys between 16 and 26 lived in the county, and only 28 percent were in school. Very little vocational guidance was found available. There was one department of home economics functioning and another one planned, and only one department of vocational agriculture. The problem of wholesome recreation for this group also seemed to be a pressing need.

The women were aroused and did considerable to remedy the situation. The Madison Heights home demonstration club sponsored a drive and collected \$360 for typewriters and equipment to start the only commercial training given in the county. The school board provided a teacher, and this is still the only business training offered in the county. The home demonstration clubs also cooperated with the school authorities in making a change in curriculum to offer better college preparatory courses.

Recreation Clubs Organized

They made a start on the recreation activity by establishing five junior homemakers' groups with supervised recreation. In the years of WPA, these activities expanded rapidly with the employment of a recreation leader. For a brief period we had dramatic clubs, community centers, art projects, handicraft classes, and game and song leadership groups. The home demonstration clubs raised funds to supplement the WPA recreation leader's salary. But all of this ended with WPA. The youth clubs sponsored by the home demonstration clubs still functioned, though.

They were lucky in having the leadership of one talented rural family. Two of the girls were local teachers who gave their time to meeting the young people one night a month. The Mantiply sisters, Adis and Emma, were paid traveling expenses through one summer by the home demonstration clubs.

The ground work laid in these early days is important to our present activities. These early groups developed programs and sometimes took projects similar to 4-H Club projects. The local home demonstration club women served refreshments on special occasions, and the clubs had at least one banquet a year.

Recreation Plus Education

The club programs from the beginning were divided into 1 hour for a program and 1 hour for recreation. The programs were planned for 6 or 12 months by committees elected for the purpose.

When I came to the county in 1940, war clouds were gathering. The two youth leaders had left the county, but three of the five original recreation groups were in existence. The county had few other recreation facilities other than an occasional church social. There is no movie or bowling alley nearer than Lynchburg, which is 15 miles from the county seat. The area in which the youth clubs operated was between 25 and 30 miles from any town offering any type of amusement. But during the war with transportation difficulties and war work, little could be done to help the clubs.

The present organizations were begun in 1946 and are still in the process of being developed. The change in organization grew out of a need expressed by the youth themselves. Over a period of 2 years, '44 and '45, the older club boys left for far places. The older girls who had been coming

for club meetings went away, some into military service, others marrying or finding work outside the county. A group of younger boys were taking over, walking or catching rides to the club. Few of the younger girls were permitted by their parents to come out for the evening meeting. For a time the boys would take the part of girls in their partner games, but the "spice" was lacking. Something needed to be done.

We first mailed cards to as many youth as could be found within a 10-mile radius of the town of Temperance which had an organized recreation club. A group of about 60 interested young people met to discuss the situation.

As a result of their planning, an organization was set up to meet the needs of the times. A brother of the two sisters who had taken part in the earlier recreation leadership activities had returned to the county and was elected chairman. This group wanted the sponsorship of the churches, the schools, and existing organizations. Committees were appointed to go with the home demonstration agent in visiting rural ministers, their wives, and leading church and school people to explain their plans and objectives. This took about 2 months.

This club has operated since August with the full support of the six church communities, the ministers and their wives, the school teacher, and interested parents who attend regularly.

Meet Twice a Month

They hold two Friday-night meetings each month with an attendance ranging from 65 to 200. The group is evenly balanced with boys and girls, and it is a picture to warm the heart when the large group circles the school auditorium. They have a written constitution calling for five committees: Advisory, program, recreation, special activity, and refreshment.

The adult sponsors selected by the youth from the six churches meet 30 minutes before each of the two monthly meetings. They serve on each of the five committees with the young people. The ministers and their wives attend regularly. Special programs have been planned to interest returned veterans, and a large party was given for them at Thanks-



The whole family greets Mrs. Livesay when she makes a farm home visit. She is the agent whose picture appears on the cover of the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin, *The Home Demonstration Agent*.

giving time with 200 in attendance. A Halloween party and a Christmas cantata brought out the entire community.

Other clubs are following similar patterns. The first hour of all clubs is devoted to organization and business followed by group singing and a program. Problems and hobbies provide program material. One group of girls may take up knitting or the boys the making of rope halters or putting a bottom in a chair. A group at one club is planning a class in public speaking, and another has asked for information on county government and voting laws.

Because of the interest in the county, the home demonstration committee selected youth as its 1947 Federation goal. The committee plans to cooperate with the youth and other county service organizations and churches in establishing a county recreation center which can be used as a meeting place for any group in the county and will be equipped with a kitchen.

The home demonstration clubs also made a youth survey in the county in

January, learning from the youth themselves the type of recreation they want and the number who will participate. A group of youth goal chairmen from 12 communities met in December to plan the questionnaire, and they are now studying the findings.

With the help of the extension agents, college professors from nearby Sweet Briar College, the many splendid project leaders of our home demonstration clubs, and the support of the citizens, the youth club can provide a community-development and recreation program which cannot help making the community a better place in which to live.

■ GI wives on the campus of the

University of Maine carry on an active home demonstration program under the leadership of a former home demonstration agent. They meet twice a month and have studied such things as tailoring and the making of layettes. Sometimes there are as many as 55 women at the meetings. Twice each month one of the GI wives writes a letter giving buying information which is sent to all of the wives.

4-H leader honored

Laura Mohr, Normal, Ill., who is leader of the Silverleaf Let's Go Girls 4-H Club near Bloomington, is well on her way through her silver anniversary year as a 4-H leader in McLean County. She was nominated a special delegate to the National 4-H Club Congress because of her exceptionally fine leadership record.

More than 200 girls have completed approximately 4,000 projects and "graduated" from 4-H work under her interested guidance. But her interest in them doesn't stop when they leave the brood. Miss Mohr has kept in contact with her 4-H family, even though its members have entered many different walks of life. The majority of them, as might be expected, are full-fledged homemakers. Others hold clerical positions, some are elementary school teachers, and one teaches home economics. Two are missionaries, and another is a buyer in the sportswear department at the Marshal Field store in Chicago. Ten are attending college.

As is the custom among members of Miss Mohr's club, the Silverleaf girls have been cooperating on many extra projects along with their regular ones. They have made hospital robes for the Red Cross, they've donated funds for the new Illinois Memorial 4-H Camp, and they've sent friendship boxes to foreign countries. Their able leader has also arranged for them to make a number of tours related to project work through the Bloomington stores and industries.

In addition to the usual 4-H work, Miss Mohr meets with both boys and girls for a joint evening program once each month during the club year. She also finds time to serve as elementary superintendent of the Sunday School at the Mennonite Church and as president of the Patron's Club at the local school.—*Jessie E. Heathman, assistant extension editor, Illinois.*

■ In Perquimans County, N. C., Negro farmers are ordering fruit trees for the home orchards, and County Agent W. C. Stroud says that recent orders indicate that there will soon be enough fruit to furnish about half of all the families in the county with adequate supplies.

Northern Aroostook County agent is international broadcaster

JOHN MANCHESTER, Assistant Extension Editor, Maine

■ Carl A. Worthley, assistant county agent who covers northern Aroostook County for the Maine Agricultural Extension Service from his headquarters at Fort Kent, has international relations down to a science. So popular is he with his good neighbors across the St. John River in Canada that Radio Station CJEM in Edmundston, New Brunswick, gives him 15 minutes each week to broadcast to the farmers in his northernmost tip of Maine.

Mr. Worthley started his "international broadcast" on June 13, 1945; but the "13th" brought him good luck instead of the traditional bad, and his extension radio show has been a big success. The Edmundston station is the only one that is received at all clearly in the daytime in northern Aroostook, and there are no newspapers published in the area; so, as Carl has the only farm broadcast over CJEM, he has the field all to himself. And he makes good use of it.

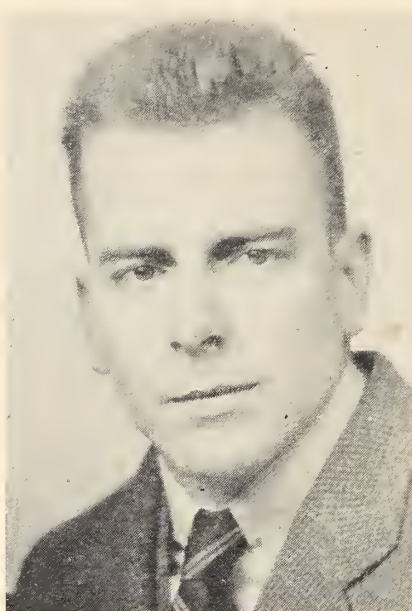
Time Is Given Free

He is particularly proud of the fact that CJEM gives him the time free. The station's policy is to charge for its broadcast time. A school group recently had to pay one dollar a minute for time on the air. Carl broadcasts 15 minutes every week, and he doesn't even have to show the station manager his script. He's trusted completely by his Canadian friends, as he is by the farmers he serves in the St. John Valley.

Worthley reaches a large number of farmers in northern Aroostook each Wednesday evening from 5:45 to 6. He knows he does because the farmers tell him how much they get out of his weekly broadcast, and he can see the results in the recommended farm practices they adopt. The farmers in St. Agatha (pronounced "Saint A-gat" in the Valley) are among his best listeners, as many of them read very little English and so prefer to hear the county agent on the radio.

Carl started his Canadian broad-

cast about a year and a half ago with the help of Mrs. Lillian Daigle who was northern Aroostook 4-H Club agent at the time. The two of them



Carl A. Worthley.

walked into the CJEM studios in Edmundston one day and before they left were signed up for a weekly broadcast. At first they had to furnish a script of the broadcast beforehand, but soon that requirement was dropped. Carl now doesn't bother much with a script but takes along a few notes and "just talks." Other broadcasters have also found that "talking" rather than reading is by far the most effective method of reaching people. The broadcast gives Carl a chance to plug his meetings and other events of the coming week and to work in a lot of subject matter on how, why, and when to carry out recommended farm practices. Harriet J. Nissen, assistant home demonstration agent, and Soil Conservation Service personnel take the broadcast occasionally.

Carl A. Worthley was born in Strong, Maine, and educated in Strong schools and at the University

of Maine, graduating in 1936 with a major in agricultural economics. Following graduation from college, Carl served as a dairy herd improvement association tester in northern Penobscot County for about 6 months before going into dairy plant work for the New England Creamery Company plant in Livermore Falls. For 3 years he handled milk and did all types of jobs around the creamery. He also worked at the Farm Service Company in Livermore Falls for a year and a half before joining the Extension Service. He became assistant county agent in northern Aroostook County with headquarters in Fort Kent on the St. John River on May 16, 1941.

Carl doesn't claim to be the only county extension agent in the United States with an international broadcast—there are several who broadcast in Canada and Mexico—but he is believed to be the only one in the Northeast. Northern Aroostook County can well be proud of its internationally minded county agent, Carl Worthley.

Oregon invests in wire recorder

KOAC, Oregon's State-owned broadcasting station, has joined the parade of educational stations using wire-recording equipment to add variety and interest to its program. The new KOAC recorder was used at the annual meeting of the Western Oregon Livestock Association in Salem. Taking part in the canned sample of the meeting were R. C. Burkhart, Lebanon, left, retiring president of the organization; Albert Julian, Lyons, newly elected president; H. A. Lindgren, veteran extension animal husbandman; and Arnold Ebert, farm program director of KOAC.

Mr. Ebert plans to use the recorder to make on-the-spot features on farms in central and western Oregon for KOAC broadcast as well as for coverage of meetings that cannot conveniently be reached by direct wire. The new machine also made possible a novel feature on the KOAC Christmas Eve farm hour program. Recorded Christmas greetings from members of the extension staff were interspersed with appropriate music.

Radio helps do a county extension job

CARL GUSTAFSON, County Agricultural Agent, West Otter Tail County, Minn.

■ We in west Otter Tail County were faced with a problem. Our last year's 4-H enrollment was 530 club members. Our goal for 1946 was 650 members. Judith Nord, county home demonstration agent, and I never entertained the thought that we could reach this quota. There were a number of reasons why we felt this was impossible. Our quota for this year was much larger, the polio epidemic last summer had canceled a number of outstanding 4-H Club events, including 4-H Club tours, achievement days, county fair, conservation camp, State fair, and the junior livestock show. We felt that a number of our club members were losing interest and might drop out of club work altogether. We knew that something bordering on the spectacular would have to be done to hold our older club members and to bring in new members. The time was short; and our schedules were full right up to mobilization week, October 28 through November 2.

Radio Sparks Campaign

At this time we received a letter from Maynard Speece, radio specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, suggesting that we use radio in promoting 4-H mobilization week. We immediately requested his help and advice in setting up this campaign in west Otter Tail County.

It was clear that some special incentives would be needed to stir the interest of both 4-H Club leaders and members. With this in mind we approached the Civic and Commerce Association of Fergus Falls which agreed to donate \$40 in prize money during 4-H mobilization week. Ten dollars was to be awarded to the first club to reach its quota, \$10 to the club having the greatest percentage increase in enrollment over last year, and \$10 to each of the first two new clubs organized.

We also approached Don Albertson, manager of Radio Station KGDE in Fergus Falls, and suggested that the

radio might furnish the necessary spark. KGDE was eager to cooperate, and so we arranged to have the returns of 4-H mobilization week carried on each of two news broadcasts over this station during the noon hour and the evening throughout the week.

We then arranged to have the 4-H Leaders' Council meeting on October 23. This was to serve as the kick-off. With the aid of Mr. Speece and the extension wire recorder, each of the 51 4-H leaders who attended this meeting was interviewed for radio programs to be played during mobilization week. In addition, the station volunteered to read over the air the names of all the new members who signed up. A lot of interest was created through the coordination of all other publicity media—that is, newspaper stories, special bulletins, and information on the progress of 4-H mobilization week from surrounding counties in the listening area.

West Otter Tail County met its quota on Thursday of mobilization week, less than 10 days after this campaign started. By the end of the week west Otter Tail County had 740 4-H Club members enrolled. At the time this campaign was started only 40 club members had enrolled for the new year.

Looking back over 4-H mobilization week and the success of this particular plan of action, it seems to us that radio can be used very effectively in such a campaign. KGDE was so pleased with the results of this campaign and the fan mail received that they wanted to build an extension hour—a full 1-hour program once each week on Saturday from 1:30 to 2:30, using the county extension agents from the seven counties surrounding Fergus Falls.

Mr. Albertson said that the response to this campaign by radio was tremendous. He said: "We received letters from all of the 26 clubs in west Otter Tail County, which included an average of 30 signatures per club.

We should point out that this campaign was started in a county where

extension work had been carried on for many years and where the leaders' organization has been built on a sound foundation. We received excellent cooperation from all other publicity media, and we think the programs growing out of the results of this 4-H mobilization campaign is a good example of follow-through and future development from a successful beginning such as we have made in radio. Previous to 4-H mobilization week the west Otter Tail County extension office received only a small amount of radio time from a commercial sponsor, which was never particularly satisfactory, nor could we depend on a certain amount of time on a certain day. We feel that our present arrangement is much better, not only because the program is sustaining but because it gives a wider agricultural picture than would otherwise be possible.

Veteran editor retires

■ Howard Lawton Knight, editor of Experiment Station Record, with a record of over 42 years of continuous service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, retired on December 31, 1946.

Mr. Knight is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Massachusetts State College. In 1904 he entered the Department of Agriculture in the capacity of scientific assistant at the Nutrition Laboratory located at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and directed by the eminent scientist, Dr. W. O. Atwater. While at Wesleyan University, Mr. Knight pursued graduate courses in chemistry and physics.

In 1906, Mr. Knight transferred to Washington as assistant editor of the Experiment Station Record. He served this abstract journal effectively in various capacities: Assistant editor 1906 to 1918, associate editor 1918 to 1923, and editor-in-chief 1923 to time of retirement. As editor-in-chief Mr. Knight supervised the preparation of abstracts in the various fields of agricultural science and wrote many editorials on important agricultural subjects relating to research. In 1934, he was special agricultural editor of Webster's New International Dictionary.

On their own resources

Twelve production credit associations have retired Government capital

RALPH L. FOSTER, Principal Editor, Farm Credit Administration

■ Add to the long list of successful farm service enterprises which the Extension Service has helped sponsor, the production credit associations—local units of the Farm Credit Administration for financing crop and livestock production and marketing.

Ten of these local farmer-operated credit cooperatives reached the goal of complete member-ownership at the close of 1945 when their directors voted to return the last of their government-owned capital. That makes a dozen associations that have reached a point where they are able to stand on their own financial resources.

The first association to retire all of its government capital was the Kewanee, Ill., Production Credit Association in 1944. The Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association serving all of Nevada, with headquarters at Reno, reached the complete member-ownership status at the end of 1945; and a year later three associations in New England, two in the Rocky Mountain area, and five in California voted to go on their own.

Members now own more than half the capital stock in one-third of the 504 production credit associations serving the country. To start the production credit system as a full-fledged service, the Government supplied the initial capital through 12 production credit corporations. As farmers use the service of the production credit associations they become stockholders. Combined member-owned capital and association reserves had reached 75 million dollars by the end of 1946, which amounted to 61 percent of the associations' net worth. Nearly 400,000 farmers and stockmen who are members of the production credit associations own an average of \$100 each in association stock. As member-owned capital increases, the requirements for government stock decreases, which has enabled the system to return \$18,750,000

to the United States Treasury in the past 3 years.

Like national farm loan associations, the first of which was organized in the county agent's office at Larned, Kans., early in 1917, the first production credit association was organized at Champaign, Ill., at a meeting called by the county agricultural agent. Organization meetings were called by the county agents where farm and ranch leaders were elected to carry the message of this new type of short-term credit that was planned to fit the special requirements of agricultural production.

In many States an extension worker was detailed for a period to give full time to help in organizing the associations. A number of extension men stayed to become officials in the production credit corporations. The Production Credit Commissioner, C. R. Arnold, is a former extension worker of Ohio.

The close ties between the production credit system and the Extension Service, formed during the early days, have been maintained and various cooperative activities continued. Responsibility for the operation of the production credit associations rests upon the members themselves. Association directors are elected from the membership in an annual meeting

of all the "B" stockholders. In this and often other meetings, the members discuss problems affecting their association. Directors also meet in group conferences to consider problems of agricultural credit. Extension folks are invited to meet with these groups to lend the benefit of their knowledge and experience. As might be expected, many of the production credit association directors are also leaders in extension activities in their counties.

Production credit associations are allies of the county agents in much of the extension program. The budgeted loan, as made by the production credit association, promotes good farm management. Use of the budgeted loan calls for a farm plan. The production credit association borrower, when he arranges for his credit at the beginning of the season, knows definitely the purposes for which his operating funds will be spent and the source of income from which his loan will be repaid. He is soon able to spot any unprofitable operations.

Membership in the production credit associations has increased year by year since they were organized late in 1933 and early in 1934. Loans made from organization to the close of business 1946 total more than \$4,500,000,000. Losses on this huge amount of credit amount to less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total. Loans made last year reached \$614,000,000, the largest annual volume since the associations opened for business. That is the record for the cooperative production credit system made by men whose principal experience with credit had been on the borrowing end.

Young sweetpotato growers market crop in New York

■ Eight excited young South Carolinians, all from Sumter County, blew into Washington on their way to New York with a whole precious carload of first-class sweetpotatoes. These boys, ranging in age from 11 to 17 years, were winners in the 4-H sweetpotato production and marketing program of 1946. Each had grown an acre of sweetpotatoes with an average yield of 267 bushels of U. S. No. 1, properly cured. They left a

bushel of sweetpotatoes for President Truman at the White House and presented a bushel to Director Wilson during the day they were in Washington.

In New York they visited the big wholesale food markets, saw their own produce on display, and negotiated for the sale of the carload lot. They were accompanied on the trip by their county agent, T. O. Bowen, who had followed through with the



Director M. L. Wilson receives a bushel of first-class sweetpotatoes from his young visitors from South Carolina, winners in a sweetpotato production and marketing contest.

potato-growing business of these young farmers from start to finish; J. E. Youngblood, assistant marketing specialist; and Hugh A. Bowers, assistant horticulturist.

The aim of the sweetpotato production and marketing contest was to improve methods of production and marketing on an organized cooperative basis. It serves as a demonstration of the principles of production and organized marketing for the boys and for all who come in contact with their work.

The contest is on a community basis. Clubs competing must have at least six members who will each agree to plant an acre or more of sweetpotatoes, follow recommended practices in growing and marketing, and keep complete records. One hundred and sixteen boys in 16 counties were enrolled in the contest. The Sumter County winners scored 94.3 points out of a possible 100 points, including extra points for yields in excess of 100 bushels of strict U. S. 1's.

Other counties where the 4-H Clubs finished in the blue-ribbon group were Williamsburg, which ranked second in the contest; Lee; Orangeburg; Jasper; and Dorchester Counties. Their yields of quality potatoes ran from 184 bushels to 370 bushels of U. S. No. 1. The highest yield was grown by Bobby Stafford, one of the Sumter

boys who made the trip. His brother Billy, 12 years old, was chosen by his club to sell the carload of potatoes on the New York market. The proud father of these two boys accompanied them on the trip.

The present commercial sweetpotato industry in South Carolina grew largely from a carload of superior seed stock which the State Extension Service obtained from Louisiana in 1936 and distributed to 287 growers in 19 counties through local county agents. The improved stock was the work of a diligent South Carolinian and former county agent at Orangeburg, Dr. Julian Miller, eminent scientist of the Louisiana Experiment Station.

The objective of the sweetpotato program in South Carolina, of which the 4-H contest is a part, is not more sweetpotatoes but a better quality product. "We are building quality-potato producers for the future," says Director Watkins.

"They start with good seed, employ the best land and methods, and carry right on to the point that the young producers load their potatoes in a car, see them sold in New York, and follow them right on out to the retail stores. All this makes a project that embodies the very essence of good marketing," comments Tom Cole, extension marketing specialist.

Child-care booklets in Italian

A packet of child-care booklets, published as a project of the New York State Home Economics Association, was recently translated into Italian for use in the Italian Mission of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

According to Sue E. Sadow, senior nutritionist for UNRRA in Italy, the leaflets are proving invaluable in solving some of the child-care problems in that country.

Material for the booklets was prepared by staff members and graduate students in the department of child development and family relationships, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, in cooperation with the State Home Economics Association.

Since they were first made available in 1943, orders for the booklets have come from teachers, extension workers, members of boards of education, librarians, and proprietors of book stores from Maine to California and from Canada and Australia.

The packets have proved of particular value to leaders who are training groups of teen-age girls to take care of young children in their own homes or in the homes of friends and neighbors. They are also useful to 4-H leaders who have girls interested in child-care projects. The student's set contains 3 booklets entitled "Taking Care of a Baby," "Taking Care of Preschool Child," and "Taking Care of a School-Age Child." The leader's packet contains these three plus another booklet addressed directly to leaders, which includes a list of 20 supplementary books and pamphlets.

The three booklets for students describe activities that children of different ages enjoy and give concrete suggestions that should help to make baby tending a learning experience and not simply a source of extra spending money. The leaflets are written simply and illustrated attractively.

The complete leader's packet costs 35 cents postpaid, or the set of three student booklets may be obtained separately for 25 cents. Orders should be sent to Box 98, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Press runs interference for State membership drive

HAROLD B. SWANSON, Extension Information Specialist, Minnesota

■ By running interference for Minnesota's most concerted membership drive in history, press and radio publicity helped 4-H Club membership for 1947 shoot well over the 40,000 mark by January 1. Months before mobilization drives hit their stride throughout the Nation, Minnesota's 4-H Club movement passed 1946 enrollment figures and headed for a record high of 50,000 club members.

Abandoning the traditional spring drive, last August Minnesota extension leaders mapped their strategy for a fall enrollment drive to be climaxed by a 4-H Mobilization Week, October 28-November 2. Minnesota's club movement, hard-pressed when the State Fair, the Junior Livestock Show, and county events were canceled because of the polio epidemic, needed stimulus badly to retain the interest and enthusiasm of 4-H boys and girls.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club leader; and local extension agents agreed that to keep interest high 4-H workers must be prepared to make 1947 a banner year in club history.

Focuses Attention on 4-H Work

The drive itself focused attention and interest on 4-H work. Moreover, by garnering membership in one intensive drive, with 4-H agents, county agents, and home demonstration agents all uniting, the decks were cleared for more individual work with club members during 1947.

Local leaders were enrolled in the drive, and county extension workers carefully laid plans for mobilizing local communities behind 4-H work. Major credit for Minnesota's fine showing must be given to these county and local workers. Publicity material provided by the information office at University Farm, however, made their work easier and more effective.

As a result of these efforts, more than 60 articles coming from the information office appeared in 1,225 dif-

ferent newspaper editions having a combined circulation of 7,150,000.

Planned on a 3-month basis, the press campaign put chief reliance on the county extension agents' close contacts with the local press. Every county extension office for 10 weeks received one or more fill-in stories which could be adapted to the local drive. Early in the drive they also were provided a suggestion sheet for enlisting the press in the 4-H campaign. Many of these suggestions resulted in major local features.

Names took top priority in the local publicity drive. No. 1 objective on the local level was to give club members and local leaders recognition in the weekly press. When the campaign ended, every one of Minnesota's 4,000 local leaders' names had appeared in print at least once, as well as most of the 42,000 members who signed up for 1947.

First Stories Get Big Play

More than half of Minnesota's 400 weekly newspapers carried the first two fill-in stories provided to county workers. In most cases these stories were given important play on page 1, often with banner headlines. One story was a joint announcement of the campaign by A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club leader, and the local agent in charge of the drive. The second featured a statement by Director Paul E. Miller, lauding all local leaders. Each county agent inserted the names of all leaders in his county into the story.

Fill-in Stories Follow

Other fill-in stories included: 4-Hers Top Nation in Home Beautification, 4-H Membership Drive Box Score, 4-H Enrollment Drive Gains Momentum in County, 4-H Girls Become Clothing Experts, County Youth Swell 4-H Club Ranks as Drive Nears End, Agent Points to Training Value of 4-H Demonstrations, Young County, State Leaders Urge Fellow

Youth to Join 4-H, and County Goes over Top in 4-H Drive.

These fill-in stories, provided by the State office, made up only a small part of the local press campaign. Hundreds of special features suggested by the State office were arranged for by the local agent.

To supplement the local drive, the information office also worked directly with the local editors. A letter was sent to each editor asking for his aid in the campaign and suggesting ways he could help. Governor Edward J. Thye opened the drive by signing up the first member for 1947, his neighbor, 14-year-old Orville Peterson. A mat of this kick-off to the drive was sent to all weeklies, along with a printed statement of objectives and a full-page sample announcement of enrollment week. Businessmen in more than 75 towns joined to sponsor this 4-H Club campaign in local papers.

Direct Contact With Newspapers

The publicity office worked directly with daily papers, radio stations, and magazines to publicize the drive on a State-wide basis. Twelve mimeographed releases about the drive were sent to all dailies and radio stations in the State. Special stories and features provided by the information office played a prominent part in putting the drive in the spotlight.

The two Twin City Sunday papers, the Minneapolis Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, featured the drive with full-page rotogravure spreads. The South St. Paul Daily Reporter printed a special daily edition devoted to the drive. The announcement of the drive received the banner headline on the front page, and special articles by staff members were featured throughout the paper. The Minneapolis Times headlined the activities of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation officers preparing for the week and several other magazines and papers carried special articles provided by the information office.

Working directly with WCCO, the station having the widest Minnesota coverage, daily returns on the progress of the drive were flashed to the entire State during the two top newscasts of the day. The progress of the drive was handled like election returns

throughout the week with Cedric Adams, whose Hooper rating in Minnesota ranks well above Bob Hope or Bing Crosby, featuring returns every day on his noon broadcast.

Radio stations in the Twin City area lent full support to the drive. Members of the 4-H staff appeared

as guests on 15 commercial station programs. These appearances were scheduled through the information office. High light of the Twin City radio coverage was the presentation of special awards by Director Miller and Mr. Kittleson to Minnesota's 25-year 4-H Club leaders.

Seven additional programs were arranged, prepared, and voiced by the information office staff in the university's own studios. In addition, individual help was given to agents in preparing special radio programs as part of the drive. County Agent Carl Gustafson tells how this worked out.

Viewpoint does it

First of a series of practical tips on photography, by George W. Ackerman, Chief Photographer, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

■ There are tricks in every trade, even in that of a photographer. Perhaps "tricks" is not the right word for the short cuts and practical routine a photographer develops through experience. In 28 years of taking extension pictures in every State in the Union, I have picked up a few ideas which other extension workers interested in photography may be able to adapt to their own needs.

For example, climbing on something handy to give elevation, or sit-

ting on the ground, or even lying flat for a low-angle shot sometimes makes an effective picture. Elevation is good when a wide expanse is to be photographed showing the lay-out of farm or field. It minimizes the foreground and also makes it clearer. The low-angle shot often gives a fresh and different picture. You can add glamour by taking a low-angle shot and silhouetting your subject against the sky.

By standing on the opposite fence I was able to take a good picture of these four animals. From this position I eliminated a foreground that might have dominated the picture. The diagonal lines give good composition.



Silhouetting the farmer on a rake against the South Dakota sky concentrated attention on him. Detail in the background would have detracted from the figure.

I have climbed on windmills and fire towers which give nearly a bird's-eye view showing the relation of fields and forests and roads. The Washington Monument once gave me a view of the National 4-H Club Camp site in relation to parks and public buildings. A road scraper once stopped accommodatingly to give me a top view of the detasseled and tasseled rows of hybrid corn. A farmer's truck enabled the camera to get a good view of a wide expanse of irrigated potatoes. The top of an automobile in which we had been riding gave an excellent view of a field of Iowa soybeans. The barn roof showed a picture of the whole threshing operation which would have been impossible to see on the ground. Even a little elevation will sometimes help.

The low-angle shot often gives a fresh and different picture. A 4-H Club girl or boy silhouetted against the sky on a tractor or piece of farm machinery takes on glamour.



Flashes

FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by **Marion Julia Drown**, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Hitchhiking Insects on Planes Are Air-Age Menace

■ The planes that can now take you from London to New York in a day, or from Philadelphia to Los Angeles in a few hours, may also carry insect pests that can survive such short trips and arrive fresh as daisies, ready to start colonies of their kind in a new environment. This constitutes a danger to agriculture that did not exist in the horse-and-buggy days, or even in the train-and-steamship days. The problem is world-wide, and its solution requires international cooperation and revision of quarantine procedures.

Most of the quarantines enforced by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have largely concerned plant products that might carry pests rather than the pests themselves. Air traffic, however, has brought about inspection for both plants and pests on planes entering the United States at 43 airports. The plane, the cargo, and the passengers' baggage are examined by bureau inspectors to see that no insect stowaways or plants carrying insects or disease organisms get into the country. The number of airplanes inspected increased from 2,829 in the third quarter of 1941 to 17,494 in the same period of 1946. This gives an idea of the increasing gravity of the problem. The inspectors have intercepted a number of live insects of species not yet established in the United States, which would have been capable of starting an infestation if not caught and destroyed.

S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has issued a warning of the danger to our agriculture if some of the pests now attacking crops in other countries should become established in the United States. Examples of insects already imported are the

Japanese beetle, the Hessian fly, the European corn borer, the Mexican bean beetle, and the boll weevil. Losses from these pests run into millions of dollars a year, exclusive of efforts to control them.

Mr. Rohwer would like to see international discussions and understandings that might lead to supplementing the present system of inspections of airplanes at ports of entry by inspections at points of departure in foreign countries, insect surveys made and control measures practiced on air fields, and expanded scientific study of agricultural pests wherever they occur.

Sure Enough, Contented Cows Give More Milk

■ The same cows gave 19 percent more milk and 18 percent more butterfat when kept in pen-type barns, where they could move about at will, than when they were confined in stanchion barns. In an experiment conducted at the Huntley, Mont., station of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, two groups of cows were housed alternately in a pen barn—sometimes called a loafing barn—and in a stanchion barn.

A pen-type barn may consist of an open shed that can be partly or completely closed against the weather. Roughage is made available in mangers or racks in the barn or outside in the lot. The cows are milked and fed grain in a separate building. The floor is of earth, and bedding and manure are allowed to accumulate. A good deal of bedding is required, which may be a disadvantage if it is scarce or expensive. The stanchion barn has a concrete floor, and the cows are constantly confined except when taken out for exercise. Cows are unquestionably more comfortable in a loafing barn than in stanchions. The higher milk production was attributed

to their greater comfort and freedom in the pen barn.

A Treasure for Young Mothers

■ Especially useful for mothers is the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics' latest food-plan booklet, *Food for the Family with Young Children*. Anyone who plans meals, however, will find it of value, for it offers nutritional advice for adults as well as children, a week's shopping list and menus, and suggestions for reducing the food bill.

On page 4 are some valuable hints on how to introduce new foods to small children and other ways to handle their feeding. This attractive booklet is numbered AIS-59; and it can be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

More Research Achievements Described

■ A diversity of subjects is covered by the Research Achievement Sheets issued by the Agricultural Research Administration, which now number 71. Among the more recent are: "Penicillin made available through agricultural research" (52 C), followed by "Morgan horse perpetuated and developed" (53 A); "Crested wheatgrass helps revegetate northern Great Plains" (62 P) and "Improved sizing of children's clothing" (63 H). "Better eggs from better hens" (67 A) follows "Rapid method of tattooing hogs" (66 A) and precedes "Preventing rot in young oak stands (68 P). One group of four consecutive sheets deals with sugarcane: "Research cuts losses of sugar in harvested sugarcane," "Hot-water treatment of sugarcane stimulates plants and controls pests," "Fall planting of sugarcane increases sugar production," and "Sugarcane industry restored by disease research and breeding" (56 P-59 P).

The key letter after the number indicates the bureau that did the research. "A" stands for Animal Industry; "C" for Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; "D," Dairy Industry; "E," Entomology and Plant Quarantine; "H," Human Nutrition and Home Economics; and "P," Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Alabama veteran county agent retires

■ A. G. Harrell, veteran county agent of Choctaw County, Ala., has retired after 50 years of public life in his native county—Choctaw. During that time he has served as school teacher, ginner, mail carrier, farmer and livestock dealer, county commissioner, and for the past 37 years as county agricultural agent.

Mr. Harrell was born on the Harrell farm in Melvin, Choctaw County, in 1872. Upon becoming county agent in 1909, he worked 2 days a week, riding horseback when the roads were impassable for traveling by buggy, and spending the nights with farmers with whom he worked. He recommended better cultural methods, crop rotation, terracing, better seed, more livestock, additional cash crops to increase the farm income, better marketing facilities, and better living conditions. Many farmers there have reached these goals.

He was the first and only county agent this county has ever had. When in 1937 the Progressive Farmer paid tribute to county agents having remarkable records in farm service, Mr. Harrell's picture and record were included.

In 1939 Epsilon Sigma Phi, extension fraternity, awarded him a certificate of recognition for meritorious service. His work has not only been recognized in his own State, but in the Nation as well.

When Mr. Harrell went into extension work the one cash crop in his county was cotton, the crop which the boll weevil was threatening to destroy. He led the fight against the boll weevil and recommended that farmers have more and better livestock. "Calves as a cash crop" was his slogan. This meant tick eradication for cattle ticks covered the cattle in great masses. County Agent Harrell did the educational work, which at first was very unpopular, by helping build vats, keeping solution to proper strength, and by cattle dipping demonstrations, comparing the tick-free cattle with ones not dipped, selling the program to farmers, and paving the way for compulsory dip-

ping, and finally getting the county tick-free.

One of the outstanding projects promoted by Mr. Harrell was rural electrification. The women of his county are especially appreciative for electricity in their homes, and one woman said that every time a light

switch or water faucet was turned on it was a monument to extension work.

Mr. Harrell owns the old Harrell farm at Melvin where he and his youngest son are putting to use some of the many approved practices he has been advocating. Mr. Harrell is hale and hearty and still going in high gear—does not expect to ever sit around and rust out for he is getting too much pleasure in caring for his Hereford cattle, Duroc hogs, and Hampshire sheep, and catching bream and bass from his farm pond.

Director P. O. Davis (right) presents A. G. Harrell with a retirement certificate, and Lem Edmonson (left) has just presented Mr. Harrell with a sterling silver bowl in behalf of county workers in the district in which Mr. Harrell has worked.



A silver anniversary

The South Carolina Council of Farm Women celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at its annual meeting held at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, July 8–12. A pageant depicting the history of the council was presented the last night of the council meeting. Written and directed by Eleanor Carson, district home demonstration agent, this colorful pageant portrayed the problems farm women faced in growing to a strength of 11,581 women. It also showed their varied activities and their many achievements throughout the years.

Taking part in this pageant were representatives from all of South Carolina's 46 counties, all home demonstration agents, members of the State home demonstration staff, the

director of extension, and the president of Winthrop College. The State home demonstration agent, Mrs. Christine South Gee, who helped start the South Carolina Council of Farm Women in 1922, took part in the pageant, as did Mrs. Bradley Marrow of Greenville, S. C., the first president of the council.

As Father Time turned huge pages indicative of the passing of the years, South Carolina farm women dressed in costumes of the time played their part in the colorful drama.

A total of 381 farm women attended the 5-day short course and State Council meeting.

One of the high points of the meeting was the conferring of the title, Master Farm Homemaker on six South Carolina farm women.

We Study Our Job

Training for the extension job in Iowa

What are the reactions of county extensions workers to their training opportunities? J. M. Holcomb, professor of agriculture at Iowa State College, discusses this timely problem in his master's thesis, *Education for County Extension Workers in Iowa*. Sixty home demonstration agents and 91 agricultural agents furnished information by questionnaire for this study on apprentice, induction, and in-service training.

All the Iowa County workers indicated a high degree of interest in in-service training. Sixty-one percent were interested in additional training for college credit. Most of them thought the training period should be kept to a minimum—possibly one week or less, rather than a longer time. They felt that 3 weeks should be the maximum length of such training.

The home agents preferred spring as the best time of the year for in-service training; the agricultural agents preferred summer, with spring as their next choice. A large majority of the workers suggested Ames for this training.

Apprentice Training

A large majority of the county workers indicated that apprentice training should be provided for new extension workers. June, July, and August were selected by most workers as being the best time to offer this training.

One hundred and forty of the one hundred and fifty-one county extension workers included in this study were in favor of induction training for beginning workers. A training county, Ames, and the county in which the new worker is located were selected in that order as being the place to offer induction training. Organizing and conducting 4-H Clubs, extension methods, organization of rural people, and extension organization were selected as topics for dis-

cussion during induction training by more than 75 percent of the workers included in the study.

All but 2 county agricultural agents and 3 home demonstration agents surveyed in Iowa were college graduates; 82 county agents and 42 home agents were graduates of Iowa State College; 2 county agents and 5 home agents graduated from other land-grant colleges; and 5 county agents and 10 home agents graduated from other colleges or universities.

The agricultural agents said the following training in technical agriculture was most helpful to them in their work:

Selection, judging, and market grading of livestock; feeding and management of livestock; soil types and soil survey; livestock breeding; seed identification and testing; soil fertility and fertilizers; soil conservation and management; farm management; dairy industry; and horticulture.

If they were to take additional training in technical agriculture, they indicated that the areas of soil fertility and fertilizers; soil conservation and management; feeding and management of livestock; crop production and management; soil types and soil survey; farm buildings; and farm management, would be most helpful to them.

The most helpful training in home economics reported by the home agents was: The areas of food selection and preparation; meal planning; dietetics and nutrition; household equipment; selection of textiles and clothing; clothing construction; and textiles.

Evaluate Technical Education

If they were to take additional training in technical home economics, they indicated that the areas of selection, arrangement and care of home furnishings; construction of home furnishings; food preservation; household equipment; and clothing construction would be the most helpful to them.

Of the training the county agricul-

tural agents had received in science, they indicated that botany, bacteriology, and genetics had been the most helpful. Genetics was rated the highest if additional work were to be taken. The home agents rated the training they had received in botany the highest. If they were to take additional training in science, they rated physics, bacteriology, and botany highest. None of the three, however, was rated very high.

In several of the areas classified as professional in this study, very few of the county agricultural agents had had an opportunity to take training. Of those areas in which several had received training, adult education, technical journalism, and methods of education ranked high. There was a great demand indicated, however, for additional training in extension methods, extension administration and organization, organization and conduct of 4-H Club work, adult education, program planning, office management and personnel, technical journalism, and evaluation of extension programs.

Several of the areas classified as professional in this study were not available to the home agents during the time they were in college. Of those areas available, adult education and general psychology were rated the most helpful. The home agents indicated a great demand for training in organization and conduct of 4-H Club work, extension methods, and program planning.

Public Speaking Rates High

In other areas of instruction, public speaking was rated high, followed by English and economics. History and government were rated quite low. Mr. Holcomb suggests that additional studies be conducted with extension workers to determine why some of those areas were rated so low.

"The reactions of the county extension workers obtained in this investigation present a challenge to counsellors, administrators, and curriculum committees to provide the type of pre-service and in-service educa-

tion meeting the needs of personnel charged with the responsibility of maintaining and improving the extension program at the county level," he points out.

Since so many extension workers were interested in further in-service training he further recommends that additional studies be conducted to determine ways that county extension workers might obtain this training.

Readability Estimate

About one-fourth of our farm adults have had more than 8 years of schooling, according to the 1940 census. So when we write on high-school and college levels we are writing for only one-fourth of our farm adult population. How well are extension publications meeting the reader-resistance of three-fourths of the farm people who have not gone beyond the eighth grade?

Extension's Readability Unit has tested the readability of extension publications from nearly every State—a random collection of samples from all kinds of extension writing, agricultural, home economics, and 4-H. They find that over half—55 percent—of more than 3,000 samples tested are above eighth-grade reading level—above the level that is easy reading for the average rural farm adult.

A readability analysis of 800 samples from publications of the Northeastern States shows that 57 percent of the agricultural and home economics samples are above the eighth-grade level.

Of 712 samples tested more recently in agricultural and home economics bulletins of 13 Southern States, 54 percent, or over half of the samples, are above the eighth-grade level.

Home economics publications are usually simpler than agricultural, partly, perhaps, because of difference in subject matter. Readability studies show that the type of subject matter does influence reading difficulty. For example, outlook publications are often more difficult than other extension publications. Home-management material is simpler than economic farm management.

State 4-H publications are invariably easier reading than publications for adults on the same subject.

4-H Club fellowships resumed

■ The National 4-H fellowships provided by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work will be awarded in 1947 for the first time since the war. This fellowship provides for 9 months' residence and study at the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The qualifications are a college degree in agriculture or home economics, 4 years' participation in 4-H Club work before entering college with an interest continued through college, and a definite interest in extension work in agriculture or home economics. Candidates must not have passed their twenty-seventh birthday on June 1, 1947. They should have had a year or more of experience after graduation or 1 or more years' military experience before graduation.

States Entitled to Two Candidates

There are two fellowships of \$1,200 each available, one for a young woman and one for a young man, but both can not be awarded from the same extension region.

Each State can nominate one young man and one young woman and such nominations must be filed with the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by May 15, 1947.

This is the twelfth year that two 4-H fellowships have been awarded in national competition to a young man and a young woman with outstanding 4-H and college records. For the first 8 years, 1931-1939, the fellowships were given by the Payne Fund of New York City. The following 3 years the awards were sponsored by the National Committee, the donors of the 1947 awards.

The 22 previous fellowships were awarded to young people from Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Washington State.

Following their fellowship years most of the fellows resumed extension work. Many of them are now occupying important positions of leadership in 4-H Club or other extension activities. Among them are James Potts, State 4-H Club leader in Texas;

Mary Todd, New Jersey assistant 4-H leader; Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension Staff; Kenneth Anderson, of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work; Max Culp, Lenoir County, N. C., agricultural agent; E. H. Matzen, formerly marketing specialist in Indiana and now on the Missouri staff; and Andy Colebank, PMA milk marketing specialist. Theodore Kirsch is farming in his native Oregon.

Some of the fellows left Extension for war service, including Wilmer Bassett, Jr., Keith Jones, John W. Pou, and George Harris. Those who have joined the ranks of homemakers are: Winifred Perry Anderson, Lillian Murphy Strohm, Jean Shippey Taylor, Ruth Durrenberger Ferguson, Erna Wildermuth White, Blanche Brobeil Spaulding, Ruth Lohman Smith, Esther Friesth Intermill, and Margaret Latimer Edwards.

The fellowship circle has been broken by the death of Mildred Ives Matthews, 1934-35 fellow from North Carolina.

■ Housing, 4-H, and economic adjustments were the principal themes of the Washington State 35th Annual Extension Conference.

Quiz rating

(Continued from page 49)

of the advantages of farm or rural life—is another of the listed goals. It is spelled out in the following fashion: "To cultivate an appreciation of opportunities and values in rural living."

The singular needs of youth are recognized as follows: "To develop among people an awareness of the needs of youth in a community, and to help them provide for these needs through 4-H Club work and other youth activities."

Not the least in importance and by no means last in the official list is the matter of money management. In this regard the home demonstration program aims "to assist families to be better-informed consumers," and "to manage wisely as well as to obtain an income adequate to support a satisfactory level of family living."

Among Ourselves

■ J. S. OWENS, extension agronomist in Connecticut, was recently granted a year's leave of absence to work with General MacArthur's headquarters staff in Tokyo. He will supervise the collection and maintenance of information and data on all field crops in Japan and Korea and will be responsible for the policies affecting all phases of field crop production in those two countries. He will work closely with the Japanese and Korean agricultural colleges. He is already in Tokyo.

■ MARVIN J. RUSSELL has been appointed director of information for Colorado A. & M. College, President Roy M. Green has announced.

Russell has been editor for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Colorado A. & M. College for the past 7½ years. He was on leave in the Navy for 2 years of that time, returning to the college in February 1946.

For 2 years he was editor of the daily paper in Fort Collins, the Express-Courier (now the Coloradoan), and he worked a year for the Associated Press in its news bureau in Kansas City and Jefferson City, Mo.

The office of information will handle publicity work for all branches of the college—resident instruction, Extension Service, and experiment station.

■ ROGER B. CORBETT, who has been on leave from the University of Maryland for the past 3 years, is returning on April 1 as Associate Dean and Associate Director of Extension in the College of Agriculture. During the past 3 years Dr. Corbett has been secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A graduate of Cornell University, Dr. Corbett has had wide experience in land-grant college work. He was instructor, Cornell University, 1924-25; economist, Rhode Island Experiment Station, 1925; head of Department of Economics and Sociology, Rhode Island State College, 1933-34; Coordinator of Agriculture and Director of Extension, Connecticut State College, 1937-39; Dean and Director,

College of Agriculture, University of Connecticut, 1939-40; Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, 1940-43. He also served as Senior Agricultural Economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1936, and as Executive Secretary of the New England Research Council of Marketing and Food Supply in 1936 and 1937.

From 1934 until 1941 Dr. Corbett was secretary of the Northeastern Dairy Conference and in this capacity helped to organize and develop the organization. In 1941 he became president of the NDC and held this office through 1943. From 1928 to 1932, he was secretary of the New England Institute of Cooperation and in 1933-34, president of this organization. He is a director and executive committee member of both the American Country Life Association and of the Farm Film Foundation.

Dr. Corbett is the author of a number of agricultural experiment station bulletins including two from Cornell University based on his Doctor's thesis, several extension bulletins and pamphlets, in addition to numerous magazine articles.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1947 Summer Schools Beckon

Summer schools with courses designed for extension workers are being planned at a number of institutions. The list of courses include basic subjects related to extension education and other courses dealing with immediate extension problems. Most of the courses will carry graduate credit. The basic courses will be uniform in general content regardless of where they are given. Examples of such courses are Extension Evaluation, Extension Education, Organization and Planning of Extension Work.

Two of the schools planned will be regional in character—Cornell and Colorado. Missouri has a program for a graduate degree for extension workers. Other summer schools are scheduled at Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Utah.

Teachers College, Columbia University, continues its summer school with phases directed at the needs of extension workers. A graduate degree is possible here.

■ DONALD C. HOTCHKISS, county agent in Williams County, N. Dak., received the Junior Chamber of Commerce community service award for "personal initiative and interest in community welfare beyond the call of duty." The award was made largely on Mr. Hotchkiss' work in developing 4-H Club activities. His activities also included overtime participation in emergency farm labor problems, soil conservation, the rural electrification program and AAA.

In the last 3 years, 4-H Club work in the county expanded from a membership of 28 girls to 23 clubs enrolling 250 boys and 282 girls. His interest in 4-H Clubs began with his own 4-H experiences in Minnesota.

■ The Flying Farmer news letter, Vol. 1, No. 2, published in Stillwater, Okla., lists 25 States where Flying Farmers organizations have been established.